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HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1886.

NUMBER 46.

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

in the only paper published in Wolfe County, and circuitates largely in the counties of Lawrence, Wolfe, Morgan, Poweil. Menifee, Margan, Breathist, Eiliett, Estill, Fleyd, Perry, Pike and Knott, the latter eleven being without a newspaper of any kind. THE HERALD is, therefore.

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THE BEST IS THE CHRAPEST. GARH CAPITAL . . . 62,000,000

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LOVE'S ATTRIBUTES.

Love is good, and love works wonders; Love is just, and rights all blunders; Love the brightest joy hath given; Love is sent direct from Heaven. Love is wise, yet love is simple; Love adds grace to blush and dimp'e; Love will lighten hearts of care; Love is free, like morning air.

Love is tender, love is tearful: Yet, love makes the sad soul cheerful; Love's the spirit's bit of leaven: Love is sent direct from Heaven.

Flowers are sweet, but love is sweeter Winds are fleet, yet love is fleeter; Scaling mountains, skimming seas, Mounting on the wings of ease.

Love will tint the cheeks of beauty: Love will nerve the hand to duty Every earth-day of the seven: Love is sent direct from Heaven. Love is gay, yet love is sober: Love warms May and chill October; Love hath courage—love is coy— Love will bring us perfect joy.

Love shrinks not at bar or fetter: ove will make the fond heart better: For our comfort love is given; Love is sent direct from Heaven. -Mrs. M. A. Kidder in N. Y. Ledger.

LIVING BRIDGES.

How and Why They Are Formed by Various Animals.

A Suspension Bridge of Monkeys Alarmed -The Jam of Huge Sturgeon in the Volga River, Russia.

"It is a wonderful structure," said well known traveler, as he contemplated the Brooklyn Bridge and its maze of stays and wires for the first time, "and

impresses me somewhat differently from the last bridge I saw. "The one I refer to," he continued. "was in South America, a country quite famous for the peculiar character of its bridges. Some are made of bamboo, tied together with reeds, and I have crossed a gulch one thousand feet deep on a bridge made entirely of the hide of oxen, and its vibrations were, to say the least, uncomfortable. But the bridge I had in mind was of a totally different character, and was a living one. Yes, really alive. At the time," he went on, "I was traveling down towards the mouth of the Amazon, and making short and frequent trips up the various little streams that emptied into it. One night, when near the village of Obidos. we found we were obliged to anchor in mid-stream, it being almost impossible to retrace our steps without daylight. We had pushed up the little stream until our boat was almost high and dry in the rich Southern vegetation, and the trees in some places nearly touched. The woods were tilled with trophical birds, and their notes, together with the strange sounds of insects and reptiles, filled the air, and made sleep almost impossible; but before morning they evidently exhausted their vocabularies and I fell asleep in my chair upon the deck. How long I lay there I have no recollection but I was awakened by a violent blow on my face; and looking up suddenly I saw what appeared like a gigantic rope suspended from the trees and moving away into the gloom. In a moment back it came, swinging like a great pendulum, this time passing a-stern of the vessel; as it swung by l heard a chattering noise and immediately saw that it was a rope of living monkeys. How many, I have no conception, but they were suspended from a tall palm near us that leaned over the creek, and were endeavoring to form a bridge by which they could cross dryand their attempts showed them to be of remarkable intelligence.

"As morning was approaching, I could soon observe their every motion. Their plan was to have three or four of the strongest and stoutest monkeys at the end, just as you have these firm granite pillars here. These fellows grasped the branches of the palm with their feet, tails and hands; then two others, grasped them in the same way and lowered themselves down, receiving in a similar manner several more and they in turn others, until finally a rope or swinging column of monkeys hung from the branch. Others now attached themselves here and there until they were perhaps three or even four deep and the column thirty feet long. It then hung against the trunk of the tree. but as it became complete, the last monkey that was held by the others and had his arms free, began to mush against the tree, and so moved the fiving rope a little. Another push was followed by ethers, until the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was

during one of these movements that I had evidently been struck. But the monkeys apparently knew what they were doing, and seemed to rely entirely upon the end one, who did all the pushing; and every time they gained a little, the pendulum swinging farther and farther over the water, until finally it went so near a branch on the other side that the leader grasped it, and the bridge was completed. That this was eminently satisfactory was evident from the chattering that came all along the line; but there was no undue haste and as soon as the end monkey had obtained a good hold two others from the other side crossed over quickly and placed themselves by him to belp secure the hold. Then the word was evidently given that the bridge was open, for over rushed a chattering, screaming troop; and planetary theories, is done by simply some on all fours, others standing upright, waving their long tails, while the mothers carried the little ones, all in a hurry now to get over and relieve the bridge. A very ancient-looking monkey was the last to cross, and he picked his way over in such a deliberate manner that I laughed aloud, whereupon ensued a curious scene. The old fellow nearly lost his balance, for the monkeys at the end released their hold, and the entire bridge swung over. The moment it cleared the water, each monkey seemed to release his grasp, dropping here and there and scampering off among the tree-tops with lond chatterings and cries of rage and fear. What they would

I hardly know, but some would probably have gone overboard. "I saw the same bridge-making many

have done if I had alarmed them before,

done to enable the monkeys to ross from one tall tree to another, where to descend to the ground would have opened them to attack from various

"This bridge-making habit is found in a number of families of ants, especially those of Africa, and certain kinds that go off on long predatory journeys. "Camels have been used for a similar purpose, and often the great hippopotamuses have been observed lying in such numbers in the water that their bulky forms fairly filled the stream, so that land birds and cranes walked over on the living bridge. In these cases, the bridge-making was wholly intentional, and every move was conducted with great skill, showing that something akin to what we call thought had been utilized.

haps more amusing, where animals Antarctic Pole. have been used as bridges by human beings. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of this kind occurred some vears ago in Russia. In certain regions, especially about the Volga River, the sturgeon fisheries are extremely valuable; so much so that there are over one hundred thousand persons engaged in catching this one fish. We have sturgeons in our waters, particularly in the Hudson, where they are called Albany beef, that are huge fellows, enclosed in a thick bony armor, but harmless withal, having small mouths under the snout and no teeth, as their food consists of the very smallest animals and perhaps vegetable matter.

"But there are other instances, per-

"In this country the sturgeons rarely attain a length of over six feet, but in the Volga the one known to naturalists as Accipenser huso grows to a length of twenty-five feet, and is a perfect monster. Part of the year it lives in the salt water, but as spring comes on, it swims or roe, as they are called, and to collect | vastly in excess of the North Polar ice | quarters, any number of pennies and a up the great rivers to deposit its eggs, this is one reason why the sturgeon is followed so persistently. The roe is made into caviare, and sent all over the world, the eggs of one season being often valued at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Besides this, the membrane of the air-bladder is, when prepared, made into isinglass, and thirty thousand pounds have been secured in one season, valued at eighty thousand dollars. The meat is eaten and the skins are used as window-glass, so that it will be seen that the sturgeon is a valuable fish. To obtain so much profitable material it is evident that they must be caught in vast numbers, and such is the case. The great fish, weighhundred to ing from one

hundred and sixty pounds and averaging from five to twenty-five feet in length, rush into the Volga at certain seasons in such quantities that a million and a half have been killed in a single season. During these migrations the scene is often a curious one. The people far and wide are excited at the prospect, and rush to the stream with various weapons of offense, but so vast are the numbers of the fish that nothing deters them. At Rubibinsk the river is and fifty feet in width, and twenty-eight in depth, and here, some years ago, durremarkable scene was enacted. The enand so alarmed were the fish in the river below that they moved up towards wave; as the space grew narrower they at the town just mentioned, the river was fairly blocked with them, and up and down the stream for a considerable distance there was an actual bridge of sturgeons, their bodies forced water while many, by the squeezing process, were thrust entirely out upon the backs of others. In fact, the Volga was bridged with fish, and excited fishermen, armed with clubs and spears, dashed upon the monsters, standing on their backs and jumping with one foot on one and one on another. Surely it was a remarkable sight! Men. women and children walked upon fish, and dragged them upon shore as they could, while the fishermen, standing amid the struggling mass, killed hundreds. For several hours this curious

warfare continued, but finally the jam was broken, and the great mass of fish surged ahead and continued their mi-

Youth's Companion. A CALCULATING MACHINE.

gration, leaving hundreds of dead and

wounded behind."-C. F. Holder, in

A Contrivance that Effects the Most Complicated Calculations. The calculating machine invented by Prof. Thompson appears to excel, in its ingenious adaptation to a variety of results, even Babbage's wonderful apparatus. By means of the mere friction of disk, a cylinder and a ball the machine is capable of effecting numerous complicated calculations which occur in the highest application of mathematics to physical problems, and by its aid an unskilled person may, in a given time, perform the work of ten expert mathematicians. The machine is applicable alike to the calculating of tidal, magnetic, meteorological and other periodic phenomena; it will solve differential equations of the second or even higher powers or orders; and, through the same wonderful arrangement of mechanical parts, the problem of finding the free motions of any number of mutually attracting particles, unrestricted

turning a handle. - N. Y. Sun. - "Salammbo, a historical romance. whose scenes of fierce war and warm love are laid in Carthage, is considered the masterpiece of Flaubert, the great French author. Its coloring is splendid and its plot weird, and the author's style is so peculiarly his own that "Salammbo" was considered an untranslatable work; but the task has at length been accomplished by M. French Sheldon, and the book will be published Saxon & Co., London and New York. The introduction has been written by Edward King, the American poet, and the volume is dedicated to Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer.

by any of the approximate suppositions

required in the treatment of the lunar

-A good constitution is like a moneybox-the full value of it is never proptimes in the interior, and it was often | erly known until it is broken. - Punch.

THE SOUTH POLE.

Its Discovery to be the New Craze Among Geographers.

It is announced that South Polar exploration is to be the next craze among geographers and discoverers. The disgovery of the North Pole is declared to have become undesirable-or, at least, unattainable-and it is said that the labor of navigators and scientists will now be turned to the Antarctic region and to the wild latitudes that lie under the stars beyond the Southern Cross. The announcement is full of interest. Northern discovery has reached to within seven degrees, or about four hundred miles from the Arctic Pole. Southern discovery has not penetrated to within one thousand miles of the

In 1842 Sir James Ross, the English explorer, found a vast continent south of the 70th degree of latitude, and named two volcanoes-one active and the other extinct-after his two vessels. the Erebus and Terror. He went as far as 78 degrees of south lattitude, and escaped after extreme danger and by

the most laborious exertion. Many questions regarding the northern magnetic pole, the currents in the arctic seas, the climate, the storm areas and other problems in meteorology have been settled by explorers in that direction. It is supposed that equally interesting questions remain to be solved in relation to meteorological conditions within the Antarctic circle. It is believed that the severity of the weather, the masses of ice and the other obstructions to exploration that surround the South Pole are much greater than those that surround the North Pole. Some theorists hold that the ice cap covering the South Polar region is lots of things. We find dimes and cap in ponderosity and density. Whether such is the case or not can only be determined by experimental efforts to pen-

The late Edgar A. Poe wrote a fictitions but picturesque account of the adventures of Arthur Gordon Prym, a supposed navigator who attempted to enter the mysterious region surrounding the southern extremity of the axis on which the world revolves. Like his "Eureka," however, it is conjecture and fancy, not science. But both works possess a witching interest as the mere fanciful explanation of theories reaching to the composition of the grand and sublime pertions of the material universe .- Chi-

BURMESE HOUSEKEEPING.

The Primitive Utensils Used in the Kitchens of Burmah The dwellings of the Burmese are built on small wood or bamboo posts; of bamboo mat walls; roofs of palm leaves or dried grass; each house has fron. veranda, closed only at the ends, if at all; the door from one to three feet quite narrow, being about three hundred | from the ground, made of rough boards or bamboos. Then the main or sleeping room is from four to six feet higher ing an unprecedented run of fish, a most | than the veranda, with its floor from seven to ten feet above the ground. The tire country roundabout was aroused, veranda is the place of cooking, eating, visiting, buying and selling. But you would look in vain for stove, oven, fire-Rubibinsk in a solid mass, like a great place or chimney. A bed of earth or ashes, in one end of the veranda, became more compressed, and finally, is the center of the kitchen; a large jar of water, two or three small earthern pots for cooking, one for rice and the other for some kind of curry, are usu- Star. ally sufficient; a water dipper made of cocoanut shell, a wooden ladle for the rice pot, a broad wooden platter in which to put the rice when cooked, and around which the family squat to eat, with one or two brass or iron spoons for the curry, with perhaps two or three of the kitchen. Tables, spoons, knives, from one struggling fish to another; now | forks, caps and saucers, etc., were not seen among them. - Chicago Interior.

SHREWD COWS.

How They Avoid the Dangers of the Accommodation Car.

visitor out home with him recently, is his carriage, and along the line of the Westwood Railroad they noticed a number of cows feeding on the commons near the track.

"That's bad policy," said the visitor. "What?" asked the citizen.

"Letting those cows feed there. should think a locomotive would take a leg off of one of them every now and

"I never have heard of such an acci-"Don't the cows ever walk on the track?"

"And they never get run down?" "Not that ever I heard of." "That's strange. How do you ac count for it?"

"Very easy. You see the cows always walk in the same direction the train goes."-Merchant Traveler.

A Cold-Blooded Vagabond.

A tramp strolled into a Texas billiare saloon, and solicited alms. He was in deed a pitiable object.

week." he said, plaintively. The gentlemen who were playing poo felt sorry for the man, and raised a dollar and a balf for him. Jingling the

money in his hands:

"I believe I'll come into this pool, the gentlemen have no objections." The generous donors were somewhal surprised, but not so much so as they were when he, having utilized their subsidy to come into the game, got away with the pot, and invited the crowd to step up te the bar and irrigate at his expense .-Texas Siftings.

high - N. Y. Tribune.

FORTUNES IN FILT.

Valuables Found by Sweepers in the Street -Perquisites of the Trade.

"Yes, sir, that's rich dirt; mighty rich," said an old street-sweeper, as he leaned on the handle of his broom and dividual, as he entered the Chancery contemplated the pile of black dust brushed up long side of the curbstone. It was early in the morning and he was nearly through his work of following be- can I do for you this morning?" rehind the big sweeping machine, when he sponded the clerk. stopped to gossip with the Star man.

"Yes, I suppose it is," said the scribe, sticking his cane into the black pile and thinking of a garden patch.

"It's richest along the avenue, particularly near where the all-night saloons are. It's the drunken men, I suppose. You see they are sort of loose and don't care.

"It would make a very good fertilizer, I guess," said the scribe, "but I don't see why drunken men should make it any better."

"Oh! that ain't the sort of rich I mean mean rich in money. That dirt's worth-well, you can't tell how much until you look it over. It's full of money sometimes. I reckon the average sweeper can make about two hundred dollars a year in addition to his wages by looking it over carefully as he goes along with his work. You see, it's this way. There's an awful sight of money lost on the street every day and night, particularly in the night. Folks mostly dimes, nickles and pennies and don't know it. Sometimes they lose iewelry and sometimes they drop larger sums of money and never find it. When all this gets mixed up in the dirt and is swept up in piles it makes it very rich. We always look out for that and find great deal of jewelry. jewelry is very valuable. We frequently find rings, cuff buttons, links of watchchains, charms, all sorts of trinkets and shirt studs, and sometimes they are diamonds. The avenue is the richest route, as have said, and it's worth something to be put on it. We go to work at midnight and work until after daylight, and we find nearly everything that's lost after dark. Men who are out very late at night drunk frequently, lose large sums of money and very valuable jewelry. They never know where they lost it and when they get sober they just give it up for gone and don't try to find it. A few nights ago I found a very handsome gold watch on the avenue. One night last week one of the men found \$410 in a roll near the Navy Yard, and the next night I found \$105 in a roll on the avenue. These are extraordinary

finds, but it ain't suh a rare thing to find large sums as you may think.' "Do you ever find the owners?" "No. We ain't got time to look for owners. We work in the night, and we ain't anywhere in the neighborhood where the owners are in the daytime.

for an owner for everything we find."

"Wasn't an owner found for the four hundred and ten dollars?" "No. Nor for the watch, nor for the one hundred and five dollars either.' "What do you do with all you find?"

"Keep it. It's our profit. I ain't had no very good luck on this trip. I ain't found anything but small change and a few little trinklets, and I reckon I'd better go on with my work." And he went on, watching the dust

THE PRIMITIVE TELESCOPE. The Instrument with Which the Rings of

Saturn Were Discovered. Soon after the death of Galileo the earthern dishes, constitute the furniture telescope was further perfected by Huygens, who, in the first place, invented the form of eve-piece which still bears his name, and gives a large, flat field with very sharp definition. Many variations of form, but no improvement in | lected the theatrical posters and studied the seeing quality of telescopic eyepieces, have since been made, so that A citizen of Cheviot was taking a from this time all improvements in the telescope have been necessarily confined

to the object-glass. Huvgens next enlarged the singlelens object-glass to its greatest possible power. His largest telescope had an object-glass five inches in diameter. and a focal length of one bundred and twenty feet; this mous focal length being absolutely necessary to reduce the blurring effect of the prismatically colored fringes, as well as spherical aberration, to such moderate limits that a magnifying power of upward to two hundred diameters could be employed.

To have watched Huygens at work with his telescope must have been an amusing sight. Its great length precluded the use of a tube, and, therefore, an assistant was obliged to slide the object-glass up and down a vertical pole, one hundred feet high, by a cord, while Huygens pointed the eye-piece at the object-glass by sighting along a string connecting the two, meanwhile steadying himself by resting his elbows on a two-legged wooden horse. A more difficult and unsatisfactory contrivance to use can hardly be imagined, vet, with this telescope, in 1655, he discovered the rings of Saturn, and one of its sat-"I haven't had anything to eat for a ellites. - Charles P. Howard, in Popular Science Monthly.

-Professor Asa P. Green, of Troy, O., afflicted with a disease resembling St. Vitus' dance, causing him to walk in a very peculiar manner, much like the gait of a drunken man. A policeman a collection of the acts or memoirs n Cleveland recently took him to the station-house, where he was released. It is said that he was once sent to the Buffalo workhouse for being drunk, and was discovered .- Buffalo Express.

active volcanoes raging and fuming cover was stamped a figure of Cupid first worn in 1455. - Christian at Work. and sputtering. Canyons abound whose with a quiver full of arrows and the rocky sides are from 1,000 to 2,000 fee | words: "Many were called, but none were chosen."- Washington Star.

WANTED A DIVORCE.

A Colored Mississippian Who Was Bound to Have a "Yellow Plaster."

"Good morning, Marse William," said Green Coleman, an ciderly colored in-Clerk's office in a certain town in Central Mississippi.

"Good morning, Uncle Green. What

"I jes' drapped in, Marse William, to ax yer wot yer ax fer er deforcement."

"A what, Uncle Green?" "Er deforcement, Marse William-one er dem papers wid a big yaller plaster on ter it, same like Josh Bilbro got when der Jedge onhitched him an' his ole ooman last court."

"Oh! you mean a divorce." "Yas, dat's what I want." "Well, you'll have to file your bill of complaint, and when court meets in December it will come up for hearing, and if your grounds for a divorce are good

and supported by evidence the court, I have no doubt, will grant your prayer." "Marse William, I done 'turn dat file back long sence, and dat rheumatiz complaint ain't 'fected me sence I bin rubbin' wid dem yerbs. And 'bout dem grouns, Marse William, you'se knowed me 'long in reb. times and eber sence freedom come, and you know dis nigger got no groun'; not nuff to bury

"Uncle Green, the best thing for you to do is to employ a lawyer. He'll tell vou what to do. "He will?"

"Well, Marse William, I sees you'se mitey busy-but jes tell me, what are dat goin' ter cos' me?"

"Let me see; one of these young lawyers will take the case for \$10, and the by private persons. - Christian Union. court cost will amount to another \$10-\$25, at the outside, is about all it will

mor'n twenty year." "What do you want with a divorce

for more than twenty years?" "I jes' want it fer ter pacify der 'ooman Ise got fer er wife now. You see, der 'ooman I wus married ter on ole massa's plantation in slave times, she run'd off time Sherman's raid, and den I tuk up wid dis 'ooman I got now, and she's feered my fus' wife might come back and level on me as her property."
"Oh! Uncle Green, that's all settled—

it's barred by the statute of limitations. Just go home and tell your wife not to bother herself-that it's all "Won't yer gib me writin' to dat con-

clusion? Sumfin' wot don't coss' more'n er dollar, and put one er dem yaller plasters on it. Seeing that nothing else would satify the old man the clerk gave him a cer-We can't afford to go looking around tificate and stuck a gold seal on it, and refused to accept his dollar which he

> told him to invest in a calico dress for the old woman. As the old man left the office he raised his hat and said: "Thank you. Marse William; and ef yer eber git in such or pesterment wid er 'ooman, an its in my possession to justify yer, I'll 'turn der complermint." - Detroit Free-

> > A FREE DINNER.

very carefully as it piled up in front of How Charles Thorne, Jr., Once Procured his long-handled broom. - Washington a Meal at San Francisco. Long years ago, when the late Charles

Thorne, jr., was a young actor struggling with the dramatic chills and fever common to actors in the early stage of their career, it came on suddenly very cold for him once, and he had nothing to memorize except the bills of fare hung outside of the restaurants of the period. Ambition left his mind and set- deed. Especially the robbers-they aretled in the gastrie juices of his stomach. He had no money to satisfy it. He neg-"Ham and eggs. fifty cents," and legends of that kind. It was early days in San Francisco, and they had a practice of sounding a gong at meal times to inform the neighborhood that the meals grows up from kittens dat people hez were on. Charley was passing disconsolately along when a man rushed out of a restaurant and banged a gong in his ear. He stopped, walked in, sat down with the air of a lord in a society drama and ordered and ate a royal meal. He ducing the names of his creditable comwas through, and sticking his hand in the breast of his coat he put on a digni- another man obtrudes himself in the disfied and aristocratic stride and was course and is content with putting his

walking out. "Look here." said the proprietor, gently interrupting him. "Don't you

propose to pay for this?" "Pay! What do you mean? Pay!"

"Yes, pray!" "You must be under some mistaken mpression. Pay! No, certainly not!" "What in thunder did you come in nere for and eat a meal like that?" "I came," said Charley, drawing plied Johnny. - Boston Globe. himself to his full height, "I came on your invitation. I came because you banged that gong.'

And with a stride that paralyzed the proprietor, he passed out into the bright world .- San Francisco Chronicle.

Origin of Familiar Things.

Book-keeping was first introduced into England from Italy by Peele in 1569. It was derived from a system of algebra published by Burgo at Venice. Notaries public were first appointed by the Fathers of the Christian Church to make martyrs in the first century. Signals to week, without stopping." "Indeed! Will be used at sea were first contrived by James II., when he was Duke of served ten days before his real condition | York, in 1665. They were afterwards improved by the French commander Tourville, and by Admiral Balchen. -A friend of President Arthur kept Raw silk is said to have been first made watch of the newspapers and clipped in China about 150 B. C. It was first -The Noitok and Copper Rivers it out everything that was said about his brought from India in 274, and a pound Alaska were recently explored for the matrimonial intentions. Just before of it at that time was worth a pound of first time by white men. They vary his term expired these clippings were all gold. The manufacture of raw silk was from a mile to five miles in width pasted in a handsomely bound scrap introduced into Europe from India by Near the banks in various places are book and presented to him. On the some monks in 550. Silk dresses were

> -Births exceed the deaths in the world by three per minute. - Boston Budget,

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL-

-Dr. McCosh proposes to crush out hazing at Princeton College. -Homer R. Sprague, who was grad-tated at Yale in 1852, has been appoint-ed to the Presidency of Mills College.

California. -The Sabbath is held in such great respect, at Thurso. Scotland, that the semetery is not allowed to be opened on that day. Even burial is considered a lesecration.

-Mrs. Rev. John S. Inskip raised and forwarded \$8,000 for the Girls' School in Calcutta, of which Miss Layton has charge, and the British Government duplicated the sum.

-Manitoba is filling up with people. The number of schools there in 1871 was 16; in 1881 it was 128, and in 1884 it reached 359. The school attendance was 816 in 1871, 4,919 in 1881, and 13,-

641 in 1884. - Chicago Herald. -A correspondent traveling in Normandy tells London Truth that in the Church of Elboeuf, the other Sunday. the cure, after his sermon, said: "My dear parishioners please put only silver in the plate, as it takes such a long time

to count coppers.' -A royal decree has been promulgated in Spain ordering the corporations of all towns whose population exceeds 100,000, on the request of the local educational committee, to appoint a medi-cal inspector of schools. The salary is to be fixed by the corporation.

-The University of New Mexico has for one of its departments an Indian Industrial School. The American Missionary Association has voted it an annual appropriation of \$30,000 for the support of teachers. Congress has voted \$26,000 for the erection of buildings. Considerable amounts have been given

-Mr. Moody does not approve of church fairs. "I think they are an abomination. The idea of raffling and "Twenty-five dollars, Marse William! voting for the best looking man, and Dat's pow' ful heap er money to be a having girls sell eigars. I saw a church spending on a 'ooman I ain't seed in fair advertise that a man would kiss any girl for twenty-five cents. I had rather that you would worship in a barn than from your wife whom you haven't seen | resort to any of these methods."- N. F.

-Colonel Homer B. Sprague said, in his address of assuming the presidency of Mills College, in San Francisco, that "a thorough understanding of the three great English classics—the Bible, Shakespeare and Milton-would be better than the entire education given in ninetenths of the colleges."

-Dr. Hertel's report on the condition of the Danish schools shows that the children in Copenhagen are suffering from what has long been considered an unfortunate feature of our American education-too many branches and too much work. The tendency in Denmark, as in other parts of Europe, is to overcrowd the children, with a natural consequence of a large increase in the number of men and women of feeble constitutions and bad health. Intellectuality is good, but as an exchange for continual suffering it is hardly an equiv-

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alent .- Chicago Journal.

-When a nation gives birth to a man who is able to produce a great thought, another is born who is able to under-

stand and admire it. - Joubert. -Uncle: The baby has its father's nose. Mother: And my mouth. Uncle: Yes; and with papa's nose and mamma's mouth there is precious little room left for forehead .- N. Y. Independent. -Boys are sometimes very bad, and sometimes parents are no better. If boys have any inalienable right it is to a good home and a decent example.-N. Y. Herald.

thieves I ever heard of; even the words they speak are stolen from other books." -N. Y. Journal. -"Ephlum, what makes so many eat tails grow in dis heah pon'?" "Well, I would say! doan you know? Why, dev drowned in de pon', of course. Peah's

like you wimmen folks doan' know nuf-

-"Here, Professor, how do you like

my new tragedy?" "Very much, in-

first-rate. In fact they are the best

fin' bout agricultshaw."-Life. -Sensible men are very rare. A sensible man does not brag, avoids intropanions, omits himself as habitually as fact or theme simply on its ground .--Little Johnny Fizzletop got a scold-

ing for tearing his new pants. He fell

while running and split them at the

knee. "Oh, you bad boy," said his mother, angrily, "how did you come to be careless as to tear your pants?" "I couldn't help it, ma. I fell so quick I didn't have time to take them off." re--" My husband is so poetic," said one lady to another in a Seventh street car the other day. "Have you ever tried rubbin' his jints with hartshorn liniment. mum?" interrupted a beefy-looking

woman with a market-basket at her

feet, who was sitting at her elbow and

overheard the remark. "That'll straight-

en him out as quick as anything I know of, if he hain't got it too bad."- Washington Republic. -"No. I never could remember anecdotes," said a busy merchant to a man of leisure who called on him at his office; "I've too many other things to think of." "That's greer; why, I could sit right down and tell you stories for a you excuse me, as I am going out now?"

When will you be back?" "In about a week. Good day."-N. Y. Journal. -Menny people spend their time trieing to find the hole whar sin got into the world. If two men break through the ice into a mill pond, they had better hunt for some good hole tew get out,

rather than enter into a long argu-ment about the hole they cum to fall in Thare iz sum pholks in this world who spend their whole lives a hunting after righteousness, and kant find enny time tew practiss it ... Lazyness is a good deal like money—the more a man haz of it, the more he seems tew want.— Josh Billings.